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FISH & RICHARDSON PC P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			SANDVIK, BENJAMIN P	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/15/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that the cited references do not teach the newly amended limitation. However, the Song reference teaches and motivates this feature as describes below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 5-12, and 17-18, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishinaga (U.S. Patent #6355946), in view of Song et al (U.S. Patent #6707069).

With respect to **claim 1**, Ishinaga teaches an optoelectronic component comprising a housing body and at least one semiconductor chip (Fig. 5, 3A; referenced from Fig. 3) disposed thereon, said housing body having a base part comprising a connector body (Fig. 5, 1A), on which a connecting conductor material is disposed (Fig. 5, 2a/2b), and having a reflector part comprising a reflector body (Fig. 5, 52), on which a reflector material is disposed (Fig. 5, 52a), wherein said connector body and said reflector body are preformed separately

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from each other and said reflector body (Fig. 5, 52) is disposed on said connector body (Fig. 5, 1A) in the form of a reflector top; but does not teach that the reflector body comprises a ceramic. Song teaches a reflector body comprising ceramic (Fig. 3, 102 or Fig. 4a, 152 and Col 5 Ln 58-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the reflector body 52 of Ishinaga from ceramic as taught by Song in order to improve the heat dissipation in the device (Col 3 Ln 24).

Furthermore, note that a "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (footnote 3). See also In re Brown, 173 USPQ 685; In re Luck, 177 USPQ 523; In re Wertheim, 191 USPQ 90 (209 USPQ 554 does not deal with this issue); In re Fitzgerald, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA); In re Marosi et al., 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC); and most recently, In re Thorpe et al., 227 USPQ 964 (CAFC, 1985) all of which make it clear that it is the final product per se which must be determined in a "product by process" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that, as here, an old or obvious product produced by a new method is not patentable as a product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. In this case the limitation wherein said connector body and said reflector body are preformed separately from each other" is a product by process limitation. Note that Applicant has burden of proof in such cases as the above case law makes clear. As to the grounds of rejection under section 103, see MPEP § 2113.

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With respect to **claim 2**, note that a "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hira, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (footnote 3). See also In re Brown, 173 USPQ 685; In re Luck, 177 USPQ 523; In re Wertheim, 191 USPQ 90 (209 USPQ 554 does not deal with this issue); In re Fitzgerald, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA); In re Marosi et al., 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC); and most recently, In re Thorpe et al., 227 USPQ 964 (CAFC, 1985) all of which make it clear that it is the final product per se which must be determined in a "product by process" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that, as here, an old or obvious product produced by a new method is not patentable as a product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has burden of proof in such cases as the above case law makes clear. As to the grounds of rejection under section 103, see MPEP § 2113.

With respect to **claims 5-7**, Ishinaga teaches that the connecting conductor (Col 3 Ln 60) material is different from said reflector material (Col 5 Ln 19-23).

With respect to **claim 8**, Ishinaga teaches that the connecting conductor material contains Au (Col 3 Ln 65), but does not teach that the reflector material contains silver. Song teaches reflector material containing silver (Col 6 Ln 10-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a reflector material containing silver in the device of Ishinaga as taught by Song in order to increase the reflectivity of the material.

With respect to **claim 9**, Ishinaga teaches that said housing body has cavity in which said semiconductor chip is disposed (Fig. 5, cavity formed in 52).

With respect to **claim 10**, Ishinaga teaches that said reflector body is provided with a recess (Fig. 5, recess of 52), said recess is part of the cavity of the housing body and said reflector material (Fig. 5, 52a) is disposed on a wall of said recess.

With respect to **claim 11**, Ishinaga teaches that said reflector material is electrically insulated from said connecting conductor material (Col 5 Ln 19-23, the reflector material can be an insulating material).

With respect to **claims 12 and 20**, Ishinaga does not teach an insulation part disposed between said base part and said reflector part, the insulation part comprising a ceramic. Song teaches a ceramic insulation layer between a base part and a reflector part (Fig. 4a, 151b and Col 6 Ln 56-57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a ceramic insulation layer between a base part and a reflector part of Ishinaga as taught by Song in order to provide a chip mounting area (Col 6 Ln 59-60).

With respect to **claims 17 and 18**, Ishinaga does not teaches that said base part includes a heat sink. Song teaches a base for an LED chip that includes a heat sink (Fig. 4, H1) that is electrically insulated from said semiconductor chip (by part 151b). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a heat sink

in the base part of Ishinaga as taught by Song in order to dissipate heat from the chip.

With respect to **claim 21**, Ishinaga teaches that the reflector body is coated with the reflector material (Col 5 Ln 20).

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishinaga and Song, in view of Sugimoto et al (U.S. PG Pub #2003/0189830).

With respect to **claim 12**, Ishinaga does not teach an insulation part disposed between said base part and said reflector part. Sugimoto teaches an insulation part (Fig. 2, 22) disposed between a base part (Fig. 2, 3) and a reflector part (Fig. 2, 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an insulation part between said base part and said reflector part of Ishinaga as taught by Sugimoto in order to adhere together the base and reflector parts.

With respect to **claim 13**, note that a "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (footnote 3). See also In re Brown, 173 USPQ 685; In re Luck, 177 USPQ 523; In re Wertheim, 191 USPQ 90 (209 USPQ 554 does not deal with this issue); In re Fitzgerald, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA); In re Marosi et al., 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC); and most recently, In re Thorpe et al., 227 USPQ 964 (CAFC, 1985) all of which make it clear that it is the final product per se which must be determined in a "product by process" claim, and not the

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patentability of the process, and that, as here, an old or obvious product produced by a new method is not patentable as a product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has burden of proof in such cases as the above case law makes clear. As to the grounds of rejection under section 103, see MPEP § 2113.

Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishinaga and Song, in view of Harada (U.S. PG Pub #2003/0230751).

With respect to **claims 14 and 16**, Ishinaga does not teach disposed on said base part, particularly after said reflector part, is an adhesion promoting part provided with a recess that is part of the cavity of said housing body. Harada teaches an adhesion promoting part (Fig. 2, side cavities of body 4) disposed on a base part provided with a recess that is part of a cavity, and an envelop (Fig. 2, 8) that adheres better to said adhesion promoting part (due to a contact surface being larger between the envelop 8 and base 4) than it does to a reflector material (Fig. 2, 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an adhesion promoting part in the device of Ishinaga as taught by Harada in order to control the direction of the emitted light.

With respect to **claim 15**, Ishinaga teaches that disposed in the cavity is an envelop that at least partially envelops said semiconductor chip (Fig. 5, 50).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben P. Sandvik whose telephone number is (571) 272-8446. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sue Purvis can be reached on 571-272-1236. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/B. P. S./
Examiner, Art Unit 2826

/Evan Pert/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2826